

# Bulletin Board

Washington, April 23.—Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American charge at Mexico City has been handed his passports by General Huerta and is preparing to leave Mexico City.

Charge O'Shaughnessy telegraphed the State Department under date of Wednesday night as follows: "Having been given my passport I am leaving tomorrow night or Friday morning. The message was given out at 3:20 p. m."

Washington, April 23.—9 a. m.—Twelve Americans have been killed in the occupation of Vera Cruz. This was announced in a dispatch from Rear Admiral Badger made public by the Navy Department at 2:45 a. m.

Eight men were killed; 30 wounded fighting Wednesday. An earlier report had put the second day's casualties at two killed; ten wounded, making total six dead; 30 wounded.

Admiral Badger said Mexicans often disregarded flag of truce.

Americans in Danger in Mexico City.

Washington—10:50 a. m.—April 23.—The navy and war departments have made plans for the early seizure of the railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico City. Private advices are that Americans are in danger in Mexico City. Dispatches say that mobs are forming. Americans on a street that is menaced are concentrating in the embassy.

Many Americans There Yet.

Washington, 11 A. M.—April 23.—The state department has been advised that between 800 and 1000 Americans are in Mexico City.

To Bring Americans Home.

Washington, April 23.—1:25 p. m.—The House resolution appropriating half a million for immediate use in bringing Americans in Mexico back to the United States was acted upon favorably by the Senate committee today. Bill will be passed by Senate and signed by President today.

Mass Make a Threat.

Vera Cruz, April 23.—1:30 p. m.—General Mass, former federal commander in this city, is reported to be planning to move on the city with strong reinforcements. Mass was one of the federal leaders defeated at Torreon.

No More Munitions for Mexico.

San Antonio, April 23.—11 a. m.—The second division army headquarters today received orders from Washington to re-establish the embargo on arms into Mexico. The order will be put into effect immediately.

The Mexicans Are United.

Washington, April 23.—Word has reached the war department today that the federales and rebels had united at Tampico to resist Americans.

President Wilson's Statement.

Washington, April 23.—10:42 a. m.—President Wilson issued a statement regarding Carranza's administration, saying: "I wish to reiterate with the greatest earnestness the desire, and intention of this government is to respect every possible way of the sovereignty and independence of the people of Mexico. The feeling and intention of this government are not based on politics. They are based on genuine friendship for the Mexican people, and profound respect for the re-establishment of a constitutional system. Whatever unhappy circumstances of necessity arise, the object will be held steadily in view. But we are dealing with facts. Wherever and whenever the dignity of the United States is flouted, its international rights invaded, this government must deal with those actually in control. It is now dealing with General Huerta in the territory he controls. We are dealing only with those whom he commands and those who come to his support. They can not lawfully represent the people or nation."

Embargo on the Border.

San Antonio, April 23.—Headquarters said the embargo would be effective at points along the border within the confines of this department. Officers would not discuss details. Both federales and rebels control ports of entry opposite this jurisdiction. Telegraphic orders were immediately sent out along the border.

In a short space of time the embargo was effective over the stretch of more than 1,500 miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the California border line. The patrol along this stretch has a strength of 10,000 men.

No Volunteers Called.

Washington, April 23.—The war department plans to not contemplate the enlistment of any commands outside the regular militia organizations. There were many such during the Spanish War, including the famous "Rough Riders."

Refugees Sent to Galveston.

Washington, April 23.—Rear Admiral Badger Thursday reported that American foreign refugees had been taken from Tampico "through the courtesy of British and German cruisers" and reported all quiet at Vera Cruz. The refugees are being sent to Galveston. Badger will charter ships for this purpose.

Returned to Germany.

Washington, April 23.—Disposition of the guns and ammunition on the German vessel Ypiranga, held up at Vera Cruz when Admiral Fletcher took the port was arranged between Secretary Bryan and the German ambassador. The captain of the vessel being unable to secure clearance papers at Vera Cruz will return the cargo to its former owners in Germany.

Fighting Out From Vera Cruz.

Major Butler of the marine corps, was dispatched on outpost duty with a detachment of marines. They are stationed a few miles beyond the city's western limits on the railroad. They took a light field piece with them.

With the exception of the tramping of American detachments, there was scarcely a sound in the city though troops have been prepared for an attack ever since the city was taken. An occasional ineffective machine shot heard in the suburbs. One American marine was killed during the night by a young Mexican. He was cited when he was killed.

Marines Advancing Toward Capital.

Washington, April 23.—3:15 p. m.—American marines today gained possession of the headquarters of the federales from Vera Cruz. This is on the railroad to Mexico City.

International Bridge Saved.

El Paso, Texas, April 23.—2:57 p. m.—A party of Mexican federales was prevented from blowing up the Mexican end of the international bridge at the arrival of the American horse patrol on the scene today. The Mexicans already had destroyed the machinery in

## Rear Admiral Boush, Captain Smith and Vera Cruz Scene



Photos by American Press Association.

WHEN the Atlantic fleet was ordered to Mexican waters the Arkansas was chosen as temporary flagship, it being the sister ship of the official flagship Wyoming, which was laid up for repairs. The Arkansas is in command of the Second division of the fleet. A view of Vera Cruz is here shown.

The railroad shops at Piedras Negras, opposite here and are blowing up railroad switches and have put the telegraph lines out of commission.

General Ortega in Command.

El Paso, April 23.—2:25 p. m.—It is said that the Mexican forces moving toward Juarez are commanded by General Ortega. Col. Hatfield has received orders to re-establish the embargo on arms, and it has been put into effect here.

Marching to Defense of Juarez.

El Paso, April 23.—2:16 p. m.—Four Mexican troop trains, one train loaded with horses and ammunition are said to have left Chihuahua last night for Juarez. Col. Hatfield, commander of the Bliss, has asked the department for instructions as to what every effort was being made to conceal the news of the movement of the trains.

## Anniversary of Battle of San Jacinto, When Mexicans Were Routed

Chattanooga, April 23.—Yesterday was the 72d anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto, in which the Texas soldiers, 733 under Gen. Sam Houston, routing the Mexican force of 1,000 under Gen. Santa Anna, who was later captured, but released, the battle was precipitated by the burning of Harrisburg, the seat of government of Texas, on April 18. There had been some skirmishing on April 20, but the real battle took place on April 21. As the result of some light skirmishing on April 20 Houston retreated to the San Jacinto river. Santa Anna rushed his forces to the bay to prevent the Texans from crossing and following the Texans made an unexpected charge on the Mexicans.

This story will be of interest as told by Montgomery Baxter, a Tennessee and member of General Houston's army. He was a native of Marshall county and a brother of the late Judge Nathaniel Baxter of Nashville, and an uncle of the late Col. J. B. Jones Montgomery and Jones Baxter, all of Nashville, and of Mrs. Mary Louise Baxter Kennerly of Memphis. He was also a brother of Gen. Baxter's father, "Old" Baxter, since he was killed in the Mexican war, and settled in Marshall county, Tennessee. Baxter was only 15 years of age when he enlisted in a company at Columbia, Miss., up at Columbia in December, 1845, to go to Texas and fight Texas in its struggle against Mexico. He was in the artillery service and did a few weeks after the battle of San Jacinto from which he returned in just three weeks. The story of the battle is contained in a letter written from Galveston May 23, 1838, just eight days after the battle, to his brother Judge Nathaniel Baxter in New York in the possession of Col. Baxter Smith, assistant secretary of the East Tennessee and Chattanooga National Park Commission.

Extracts from Letter.

The principal extracts from the letter will be read with interest.

"On the morning of the 22d, Gen. Santa Anna arrived in sight of the bay with 1,000 men. Houston had only 733 men, but he was able to take his field with some muskets on the bay on the north, south and east.

"Santa Anna marched with his whole column to the attack, but he was repulsed before he started. He then retired to a crowd of timber about one mile distance from our camp, to call for reinforcements.

"The Mexicans spent that night in building a camp on the bank of the river. The next morning Gen. Santa Anna ordered them with 500 men. All were determined to make an

## BORAH DECLARES WAR NOW EXISTS

LODGE AND FALL JOIN HIM IN BELIEF THAT ALL MEXICO IS INVOLVED

## FLAG NOT TO FALL

Oregon Senator Says Mistake Was Made in Sending U. S. Army and Navy South

Washington, April 23.—The senate today passed the bill giving the president \$500,000 to bring Americans in Mexico to their homes in the United States. The bill had passed the house yesterday.

When the appropriation bill was taken up in the senate, Senator Borah, republican of Idaho, declared the United States and Mexico actually were at war.

"Before another 48 hours is passed in my judgment, we shall be at war with Mexico," asserted Mr. Borah.

"No one doubts what the forces of Huerta will do, and no one can doubt what the forces of Carranza will do. Will congress be content to remain silent under this condition, which confronts us, open war with the republic to the south? I do not want to see this."

"I think when this act is passed it ought to be declared that the United States will withdraw from Mexico, Nicaragua and Honduras.

"Do the people understand that the present government of Nicaragua would melt as the mist if the American marines were today withdrawn from in front of the White House in Managua?" asked Senator Borah.

"We are enforcing upon the people of Nicaragua a government they do not want. It is just this gradual encroachment into the affairs of our neighbors that has led the whole world to suspect us of ultimate intentions to extend our sovereignty over these countries.

Not a Wilson Critic.

"In what I am saying, I want it understood that I am not challenging anything that the president has said. I believe he meant what he said at Manila in regard to the United States not wanting more territory, but that is what we have said ever since Thomas Jefferson annexed Louisiana. I believe that if the American flag ever goes up in Mexico, it will never come down."

"In my opinion, we are pursuing a policy that will inevitably lead to our taking every foot of territory to the Panama Canal, though I would regard that as a crime and a national calamity."

"When we have disposed of Huerta, when we have established ourselves in Mexico, who is to take Huerta's place? Can you not see that there is no power to establish order and that if we intervene, and it is done, it must be done by the United States."

"The president of the United States cannot control events. I cannot imagine any more sinister event so far as it would affect the United States than that we should take control of that country to the south of us."

Senator Borah declared that if South American republics wished to set up monarchies or dictatorships it was none of our business, and that we should not attempt to interfere.

"Does any one in the senate doubt that we are at war with Mexico?" he inquired.

Senator Lodge charged that administration leaders sought to restrict the scope of the resolution in the hope of keeping Carranza and Villa from attacking Vera Cruz.

He said Carranza's note made public today showed how Mexicans looked upon the Vera Cruz incident, and predicted that unless the embargo on arms was applied to the constitutionalists, that when the time came and the United States was forced to cross the border it would be found that the Mexicans were using guns and ammunition imported from this country.

"My advice from the border," said Senator Fall, "are that Villa was at Juarez night before last with 6,000 men, and arms were constantly being taken across; and that the United States army stopped one shipment without authority from the state department."

Senator Lewis said that attitude of Carranza and Villa might be traced directly to senators who insisted on debating the resolution and who criticized the president and the soldiers as who would harm a foreigner or insult to the nation.

## THE DAY IN CONGRESS

Washington, April 23.—House: Debate on naval appropriation bill resumed.

Merchant marine committee closed, and resumed its bill.

"Mother" Jones' colonization strike leader testified before House committee.

Representative Foss, of Ohio, republican, appealed to the American spirit to uphold President Wilson. He proposed that the Mexican situation would multiply the Philippine problem fifty fold.

Adjourned at 3 p. m. until noon Friday.

Senate: Appropriations committee reported favorably and senate passed a bill appropriating \$500,000 to get Americans out of Mexico.

Former Senator Foxworth opposed Panama tolls repeal before senate committee.

Adjourned at 3:28 until noon Friday.

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MISS HITE TO VISIT COONEE

Will Devote From April 27 to May 2 to Work in this County.

Miss Eva Hite, the president of the South Carolina School Improvement Association and a member of same will spend the following week visiting schools with the County Supervisor of Rural Schools. Miss Hite will address the following schools:

On Saturday, May 24, Miss Hite will be present and will talk to the teachers at 3 p. m. All the teachers of the county are urged to be present.—Keowee Courier.

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